
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904

OF

DR. RAILTON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

Urban District Council of Withington.



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REPORT

UPON THE

Urban District of Withington

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

I.

Tabular statement of the mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages and localities.

The amalgamation of the Urban District of Withington with the City of Manchester took place on November 9th, 1904. But although the district has been a portion of the City since that date, I have considered it desirable to carry this report to the end of the year as usual, in order to preserve the complete form in which it has been presented in previous years.

The total number of deaths during the year among persons belonging to the district amounted to 439. With a population estimated as being 37,000 in the middle of the year, the annual death-rate is calculated to be 11·8, compared with 11·3 in 1903, 11·7 in 1902, and 12·1 in 1901.

The deaths included in this calculation are :—

Deaths of residents in the district	.. ..	382
Deaths of residents in the Workhouse	.. ..	34
Deaths of residents in places outside the district		23
		<hr/>
		439
		<hr/>

The births during the same period amounted to 755 (368 males and 387 females), and the birth-rate is calculated to be 20·4 per thousand of the population, compared with 20·2 in 1903, 20·9 in 1902, and 18·8 in 1901.

A table is here given which shows the corresponding figures for the previous ten years :—

*Comparison of the death-rates and birth-rates
from 1894 to 1904.*

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901 Census Year.	1902	1903	1904
Estimated population...	27,065	28,058	29,051	30,044	31,037	32,030	33,023	34,016	35,000	36,000	37,000
Total number of deaths...	284	329	315	335	387	363	408	413	412	410	439
Annual death-rates	10·6	11·9	10·9	11·4	12·4	11·3	12·3	12·1	11·7	11·3	11·8
Total number of births...	542	577	602	658	593	626	671	642	734	728	755
Annual birth-rates	20·0	20·5	20·7	21·9	19·1	19·5	20·3	18·8	20·9	20·2	20·4

The average death-rate and birth-rate for the ten years 1894–1903 are respectively 11·5 and 20·2.

Distributing the total number of deaths and births of the year among the four townships to which they belong we obtain the following death-rates and birth-rates :—

	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.
Withington (including Whalley Range)	11·5 ..	18·5
Didsbury	10·4 ..	16·2
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	12·8 ..	24·4
Burnage	15·6 ..	33·8

The death-rates of Withington and Didsbury are slightly lower than they were in 1903, those of Chorlton-cum-Hardy and of Burnage are rather higher.

In Withington the death-rate in 1903 was 11·9, in 1902 it was 12·5, and in 1901 it was 13·5.

In Didsbury the death-rate in 1903 was 10·8, in 1902 it was 10·0, and in 1901 it was 9·3.

In Chorlton-cum-Hardy the death-rate in 1903 was 10·5, in 1902 it was 10·9, and in 1901 it was 11·7.

In Burnage the death-rate in 1903 was 14·3, in 1902 it was 18·7, and in 1901 it was 16·9.

In 1903 the birth-rates of the four townships were respectively as follows :—Withington 18·9, Didsbury 15·6, Chorlton-cum-Hardy 24·8, and Burnage 28·7.

In 1902 the birth-rates were :—Withington 18·5, Didsbury 18·3, Chorlton-cum-Hardy 24·7, and Burnage 32·8.

Chorlton-cum-Hardy and Burnage show a remarkable difference from Withington and Didsbury in their birth-rates.

In the next table the deaths are arranged according to “age groups,” with the corresponding figures of the previous nine years for comparison.

Table of the ages at which the deaths occurred from 1895 to 1904.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Under 1 year of age	69	67	63	82	66	75	82	72	77	79
Between 1 year and 5 years	17	31	27	37	29	31	32	38	25	28
Between 5 and 15 years . . .	6	7	14	16	8	28	13	15	8	11
Between 15 and 25 years . .	15	16	14	18	11	15	13	17	12	12
Between 25 and 65 years . .	120	119	126	132	158	157	153	144	171	178
Over 65 years of age	102	75	91	102	91	102	120	126	117	131

There is a great similarity between the figures of the past year and those of previous years, due allowance being made for the steady increase in population taking place throughout the district. This points to a certain uniformity in the causes of death in the district which has prevailed during the years enumerated in the table.

A noticeable feature in the case of this table of “age groups” is the large number of deaths at the beginning. The total of 107 deaths under five years is nearly a quarter of the whole number, and affords ground for serious consideration.

As regards the deaths under one year, 79 in number, they are equivalent to an infantile death-rate of 94 per thousand births. This is the lowest infantile death-rate recorded in the district during the past ten years, as will be seen by referring to the following table, but although it will compare favourably with the corresponding death-rates of other

urban districts of Lancashire, no one who studies the causes of death in detail can resist the conviction that it is still too high:—

<i>Deaths under one year.</i>										
<i>Rate per thousand births from 1894 to 1904.</i>										
1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
90	119	111	95	138	105	111	127	98	105	94

The average infantile mortality of the district for the ten years 1894–1903 was 110, compared with 149 for England and Wales during the same period.

These figures are always of great value in estimating the sanitary condition of the district, the actual number of deaths and births being known, and the rates calculated from them being therefore accurate.

The following table presents the causes of the 79 deaths under one year, of which 71 occurred in the district, 6 in the Workhouse, and 2 outside the district, with the corresponding figures for 1903 given for the sake of comparison :—

<i>Causes of death under one year.</i>			
		1904	Corre- sponding figures for 1903
I. Pulmonary diseases..	Bronchitis, &c.	12	6
II. Infectious diseases ..	(Influenza	1	0
	(Measles	1	1
	(Whooping cough	6	8
	(Tuberculosis	3	6
	(Venereal diseases	0	1
	(Erysipelas.....	0	1
III. Diet diseases	(Diarrhoea	6	7
	(Enteritis	2	3
	(Wasting and gastro-intestinal catarrh	11	5
	(Convulsions	7	11
IV. Congenital diseases..	(Premature birth	13	13
	(Debility	5	1
	(Heart disease	1	0
V. Other causes	(Suffocation in bed	1	0
	(Injuries	2	0
	(Not classified	8	14
		79	77

I. The number of deaths from pulmonary diseases in 1904 was double that of the previous year. It will be seen later that the serious mortality from this cause has not been confined to infants, but has affected persons at all ages.

Infantile death-rates from pulmonary diseases per thousand births:—

Year	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate	19.	26.	7.	13.	10.	16.	8.	15.

II. The deaths from infectious diseases, in which are included the various forms of tuberculosis, show an improvement when compared with the large number of 1903. Whooping cough has caused more than half the deaths. Of the three deaths registered as due to tuberculosis, two were of the meningeal and one of the pulmonary form.

Infantile death-rates from infectious diseases per thousand births:—

Year	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate	16.	15.	8.	20.	14.	14.	23.	14.

The first group of diseases depends largely on the weather and the second upon the prevalence or otherwise of the various infectious diseases which chiefly affect the very young, notably measles and whooping cough, which are the most disastrous in their effects of all the infantile fevers.

III. Under the heading of “ diet diseases ” we find the same number of deaths as in the previous year. With regard to the deaths from diarrhœa, though doubtless due to a “ zymotic ” poison, they are appropriately classed in this group since the germ element almost invariably finds its way into the system through errors in feeding. It is instructive to note that among the six deaths which occurred under one year from diarrhœa, there was no case of the infant having been fed at the breast. In every instance the child was fed by means of a bottle, and in two out of the six, the bottles used were fitted with long tubes, an unfailing cause of disease.

Infantile death-rate from “ diet diseases ” per thousand births:—

Year	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate	30.	55.	63.	31.	71.	32.	35.	34.

The remainder of the diseases mentioned in this group, viz., enteritis, wasting, gastro-intestinal catarrh and convulsions, may be taken as resulting, chiefly if not entirely, from bad feeding.

IV. The fourth group contains deaths the causes of which are beyond control.

V. In the fifth group occurs a death—that from suffocation in bed while sleeping with the parents—which should not be passed without remark. This practice of putting an infant to sleep in the same bed as its parents is so fraught with danger that it is a wonder to find it still so prevalent, but that it is so is proved by the large number of children who annually lose their lives from it.

Taking the whole of the 79 infants who died during the year, we find that 30 belonged to the township of Withington, 15 to Didsbury, 27 to Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and 7 to Burnage.

In the subjoined table the infantile death-rate per thousand births is given for each township separately, with the corresponding rates for the previous nine years.

Comparison of the death-rates under one year in the four townships per thousand births. 1895 to 1904.

TOWNSHIPS	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Withington.....	140	120	92	142	157	94	175	103	139	110
Didsbury	100	96	81	118	50	128	89	80	92	93
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	90	90	84	152	90	121	78	105	80	105
Burnage	140	148	165	132	102	114	255	95	89	104

It will be seen that the infantile mortality of Withington, although lower than it was in 1903, still remains the highest among the four townships, the mean rate for the whole district being 94. The other three townships are all higher than their respective rates of 1903.

In the following table are classified the causes of the deaths under the age of five years, viz., the 79 deaths under one year first considered and 28 between one and five, a total of 107 :—

<i>Deaths throughout the district in children under five years of age, from 1893 to 1904.</i>												
NAME OF DISEASE	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Measles .....	..	7	5	1	11	2	1	6	1	15	6	1
Scarlet fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	2	3	1
Whooping cough..	3	1	2	9	4	5	5	3	5	1	12	9
Diphtheria and membranous croup	2	..	..	3	..	4	2	3	3	3	1	1
Enteric fever .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	2
Diarrhœa	17	..	14	6	8	12	19	7	22	3	7	7
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	10	9
Bronchitis, pneu- monia, pleurisy, etc.	17	11	13	23	14	19	9	13	11	22	9	21
All other causes...	63	51	50	56	51	72	58	69	52	54	50	52
Total	105	70	86	98	90	119	95	106	114	110	102	107

This table shows that during the year the deaths from the fevers mainly incidental to childhood were few with the exception of those resulting from whooping cough. This disease accounts for nine deaths, six of which, as we have already seen, occurred in infants under the age of one year. The danger from whooping cough is insufficiently appreciated by the public. This disease should be recognised as one of the most dangerous and as having an especial fatality in the case of infants under the age of twelve months.

Of the nine deaths from tuberculosis, one only was of the pulmonary form. The rest were as follows :—abdominal 3, meningeal 3, and general 2.

With one exception the seven deaths from diarrhœa were all in children under the age of one year.

The number of deaths due to pulmonary disease is very large, and a large proportion, as we have seen, were under one year.

The 107 children who died under five years belonged to the four townships as follows :—Withington 37, Didsbury 25, Chorlton-cum-Hardy 36, and Burnage 9.

The death-rates in children of the different townships is shown in the following table. It should be remembered that the populations of the townships are estimated only, and that these rates cannot be considered to be anything but approximately correct. They are compared in the table with the corresponding figures of the previous three census years, which are, of course, quite accurate :—

Death-rates per thousand of the population of the different townships in children under five years of age in 1904, compared with those of 1881, 1891, and 1901. (Census years.)

TOWNSHIPS.	1881	1891	1901	1904
Withington.....	3·7	4·6	3·9	2·7
Didsbury	3·4	2·4	2·3	2·3
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	5·1	4·1	2·5	3·3
Burnage	1·1	8·6	7·9	4·5

Burnage continues to show the largest death-rate among children under five years, and it is to be noted that seven of the nine deaths which occurred there were in the Ladybarn portion of the township, including St. Margaret's Avenue. Three of these deaths were caused by whooping cough, three by bronchitis, and one by diarrhœa. In 1903 the corresponding figures of the four townships were as follows :—Withington 3·2, Didsbury 2·0, Chorlton-cum-Hardy 2·8, and Burnage 4·1.

The next table contains a list of the causes of the deaths belonging to the district at all ages. For the sake of comparison the corresponding figures of the previous three years are added.

The one death from measles has already been mentioned amongst the deaths under one year. The three deaths from scarlet fever all took place among patients sent into the Baguley Sanatorium, one case having been removed from Withington, one from Didsbury and one from Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

*Deaths of persons belonging to the district, at all ages,
in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.*

NAME OF DISEASE.							1901	1902	1903	1904
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	6	1
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	3
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	12	9
Diphtheria and membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	3
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fever	{	Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Enteric	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
		Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	5	7
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	7	7
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	4
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1
Other septic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	2
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	38	29
Other tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	14	11
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	32	35	31
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	30	22	50
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	35	21	33
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	1
Alcoholism, cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	10	11
Venereal disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	13	13
Diseases and accidents of parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2
Heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	36	36	45
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	7
Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	6
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	151	151	157
Total							413	412	410	439

The three deaths from diphtheria occurred as follows:—one in Didsbury and two in Chorlton-cum-Hardy. The nine deaths from whooping cough were all in children under five years. Of the two deaths from enteric fever, one occurred in the Chorlton Union Workhouse in a patient admitted from Didsbury, the other took place in Whalley Range. The deaths from influenza occurred as follows:—three in the township of Withington, three in Didsbury, and one in Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

The death from erysipelas took place in the township of Burnage.

Phthisis accounts for 29 deaths. This number, although lower than in 1903, when there were 38, is a little higher than the mean of the previous ten years, which is 27. We cannot, however, consider the disease to be on the increase, on the contrary, its stationary or almost stationary condition, notwithstanding the development of the population, constitutes a slight but steady improvement in the course of ten years,

perhaps due to some extent to the precautions which are now carried out as frequently as possible.

Eleven deaths occurred from "other tubercular diseases," three in Withington, four in Didsbury and four in Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Eight of the eleven were in children under five years of age.

Cancer and allied diseases account for 31 deaths: 10 in Withington, 9 in Didsbury, 10 in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and 2 in Burnage. There is no evidence to show that these diseases are increasing in frequency in this district.

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs reached the large number of 85, compared with 50 in 1903 and 73 in 1902. It has been previously seen that the mortality from pulmonary complaints has been much greater in children during the past year than in the previous one.

Alcoholism caused 11 deaths, which is almost the same number as in 1903. There were 5 in Withington, 2 in Didsbury, 3 in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and one in Burnage. This disease is not showing any signs of diminution.

The next table presents the death-rates per thousand of the estimated population from the principal diseases, together with the corresponding death-rates of 1901, 1902, and 1903, the first being a census year and the rates calculated for the period necessarily correct.

Death-rates per thousand of the population. 1901 to 1904.

NAME OF DISEASE.							1901	1902	1903	1904
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·48	0·16	0·02
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·20	0·08	0·08
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·14	0·02	0·33	0·24
Diphtheria and membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·17	0·17	0·05	0·08
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·05
Epidemic influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·29	0·30	0·13	0·18
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·70	0·08	0·19	0·18
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·76	0·77	1·05	0·78
Other tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·31	0·38	0·29
Cancer, malignant diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·08	0·91	0·97	0·83
Diseases of the respiratory organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·97	2·08	1·38	2·29
Alcoholism, cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	0·22	0·27	0·29
Heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·55	1·02	1·00	1·21

Of these death-rates the most striking is that relating to diseases of the respiratory organs, which is larger than any during the previous three years.

Zymotic diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhœa, together caused 25 deaths. This is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 0·67 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·86 in 1903, 1·0 in 1902, 1·14 in 1901, 0·8 in 1900, 0·9 in 1899, 1·1 in 1889, and 1·3 in 1897.

The general and zymotic death-rates of each township separately are given in the following table.

<i>General and zymotic death-rates of the different townships.</i>					
Township.	Estimated Population.	Total number of deaths.	General death-rate.	Deaths from zymotic diseases.	Zymotic death-rate.
Withington	14,694	170	11·5	10	0·6
Didsbury	9,909	104	10·4	4	0·4
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	10,419	134	12·8	7	0·6
Burnage	1,978	31	15·6	4	2·0

In this table it is seen that both the general death-rate and the zymotic death-rate of Burnage are considerably higher than the others. The general death-rate of Chorlton-cum-Hardy is the next highest, while Didsbury is the lowest in both general and zymotic death-rates.

II.

A Summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

Small-pox.—Five cases of small-pox occurred in the district during the year, one in Chorlton-cum-Hardy in April, and four in Ladybarn, Withington, in June and July. The first patient had not been anywhere outside the district for a long time before the attack, and it could only be surmised that she might have contracted the disease from some tramp begging at the door, though if that were the case it is difficult to explain why no other case of the disease arose in the neighbourhood. She was removed to Newall Green Smallpox Hospital on April 2nd, and remained there until May 4th. All persons with whom she had been in contact were warned of the danger of infection and were pressed to submit to revaccination, some consented and others refused. Placards were posted up in Chorlton-cum-Hardy recommending revaccination. Fortunately no further case occurred.

The four cases of small-pox in Ladybarn were no doubt connected. The first case began on June 20th, the rash appearing on June 22nd. The patient was a young man who was in trade in Stockport, and travelled there every morning, returning home to Ladybarn each night. The disease was not recognised, and he continued to go to and fro during the whole time of his attack, which appears to have been a very mild one. On July 8th his father began with the disease, and on July 13th his mother. Both these patients were removed to Clayton Small-pox Hospital on the 12th and 16th respectively. The only remaining member of the family was revaccinated on the 12th and did not contract the disease.

The fourth patient, who lived near the above family, began on July 11th, and was removed to Clayton on July 14th. There was no definite history obtainable of contact, but it seems more likely that this patient contracted the disease from the first of the series than from any other source. The whole of the family in this second household was subjected to revaccination.

In all instances the premises and clothes of the patients were thoroughly disinfected, and all persons who had been in contact with them were warned that they should protect themselves by revaccination. Placards were posted up in Ladybarn, with the result that a considerable number of persons were revaccinated.

The above comprised the whole of the cases of small-pox notified during the year, but there were several instances of persons who had come into contact with patients suffering from small-pox. These persons were revaccinated as soon as possible as well as their families, and were kept under close observation until the period of danger had passed.

Measles.—The accompanying table shows the distribution of the disease throughout the district as regards time and place.

With the exception of an epidemic of the disease in the township of Didsbury during the month of May, the district has been very free from measles so far as it has been possible to ascertain. Including the Didsbury epidemic which comprised 126 cases, the total number of cases during the year amounted to 167, leaving only 41 which occurred irregularly in the district as shown in the table.

Cases of measles ascertained in 1904.

	Withington.	Didsbury.	Chorlton-cum-Hardy.	Burnage.	Totals.
January .....	..	..	..	..	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	..
March .....	..	..	..	..	..
April .....	..	3	3	..	6
May ..	..	126	..	..	126
June	2	6	6	..	14
July	2	..	4	..	6
August	1	..	..	..	1
September	2	..	1	..	3
October .....	..	1	..	..	1
November	2	..	6	..	8
December	2	..	..	..	2
	11	136	20	..	167

In 1903 the number of cases ascertained was 98, while in 1902 the total number of cases reached 321.

It will be seen from the table that in the epidemic of May the township of Didsbury was the only sufferer. It became necessary to close the Infants' Department of the National School in that township on May 4th, and subsequently the whole of the National and Wesleyan Schools, Didsbury, on May 18th for the period of one month. When these schools were re-opened the epidemic was at an end, and there can be no doubt the closure had a great influence in this result. Printed precautions were distributed from house to house in all localities in which cases of measles appeared, all the schools concerned were warned, and the other children of school age of families in which the fever existed were kept at home during the continuance of the cases.

No disinfection was carried out at the termination of the disease. One death only occurred during the year, or a case-mortality of 0·5 per cent. of the ascertained cases, compared with 6 per cent. in 1903, 5 per cent. in 1902, and 2 per cent. in 1901.

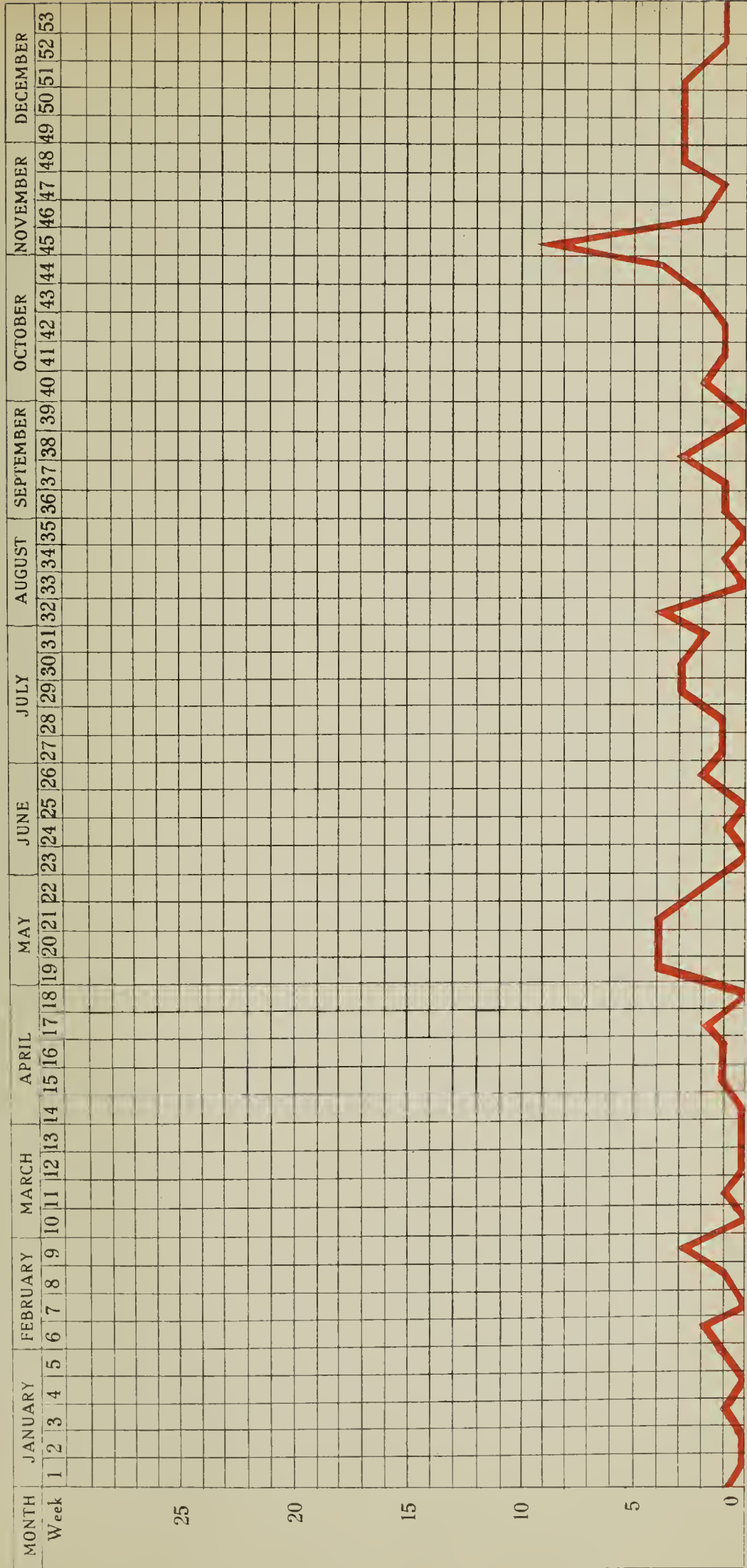
Scarlet Fever.—Eighty cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year, compared with 85 cases in 1903, 109 in 1902, and 245 in 1901.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases as well as the number removed each month to hospital.

Cases of scarlet fever in 1904.

	Withington.	Didsbury.	Chorlton- cum-Hardy.	Burnage.	Totals.	Number removed to Hospital.
January	1	1	..	..	2	1
February	4	..	1	..	5	1
March .....	..	..	..	1	1	1
April	3	..	..	..	3	1
May	2	5	5	2	14	4
June	3	1	..	..	4	2
July	1	6	2	..	9	5
August	1	2	2	..	5	2
September ...	1	4	1	..	6	4
October .....	..	6	3	..	9	2
November....	3	6	2	..	11	6
December	1	5	5	..	11	5
	20	36	21	3	80	34

Showing the Rise and Fall of SCARLET FEVER each week during 1904.



The attack-rate of the township of Withington for the year 1904 was 1·3 per thousand of the population, compared with 1·8 in 1903, 3·1 in 1902, and 6·6 in 1901. In Didsbury the rate was 3·6, compared with 2·2 in 1903, 1·1 in 1902, and 4·2 in 1901. In Chorlton-cum-Hardy the rate was 2·0, compared with 2·9 in 1903, 3·9 in 1902, and 9·4 in 1901. In Burnage it was 1·5, compared with 4·1 in 1903, 8·3 in 1902, and 14·7 in 1901.

The attack-rate for the whole of the district was 2·1, compared with 2·3 in 1903.

The case-mortality for 1904 was 3·7 per cent. of the cases, compared with 3·5 per cent. in 1903, 6·4 per cent. in 1902, and 0·4 in 1901.

The number of cases of scarlet fever annually occurring in the district during the past thirteen years, together with the number of deaths from that disease are given below :—

Year	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cases	57	117	90	102	120	177	70	68	204	245	109	85	80
Deaths	1	3	4	7	3	10	5	1	8	1	7	3	3

There have been several instances during the year of unrecognised attacks of scarlet fever, which have, in some cases, resulted in the disease being conveyed to others. A boy, A. K., aged 10 years, began to be ill on April 18th and had a rash the following day. The disease was not recognised, but he stayed at home about a fortnight and then returned to school on May 2nd. He continued to go to school until May 6th when his brother showed an unmistakeable scarlet fever rash. During the five days he was at school A. K. had been sitting next to a boy, W. H. W., aged 10 years, who sickened with scarlet fever on May 7th and had the rash on May 8th. He was removed to hospital on May 9th.

The first boy, A. K., shortly afterwards commenced to desquamate, and by May 14th his hands were peeling freely.

Unfortunately these three cases do not complete the series. On July 2nd W. H. W. was discharged from hospital and returned home. On July 7th a little boy, F. M., aged 2 years, living in the house adjoining, began to be ill, had the rash of scarlet fever on July 8th, was removed

to hospital on July 11th, and died there on July 22nd. I examined the boy, W. H. W., but could find no evidence of disease of any kind capable of infecting others, but it seems more than likely that in some way he conveyed the disease to the little boy next door. A small percentage of hospital return cases are known to occur without any definite symptoms being discoverable in the first patient.

A girl, K. E. H., aged 7 years, began to be ill about June 29th, but as no rash was observed she was not considered to have suffered from any infectious complaint until she was found to be peeling on July 12th. She was removed to hospital on July 20th.

Her sister, C. E. H., aged 5 years, was also taken ill in much the same way on July 13th, no rash being observed, and it was again only by her peeling at the beginning of August that the disease was recognised as having been scarlet fever. She was sent to hospital on August 4th. By good fortune these patients had been kept at home during the whole time of illness, so that no other cases resulted from them.

A remarkable instance of a case of unrecognised scarlet fever mixing with other people, without disastrous consequences, may be mentioned. A little boy, E. N., aged 7 years, began to be ill about September 27th, no rash having been seen by his parents he was allowed, after a few days at home, to return to school. I found him on October 31st playing about the yard of his home, where he had been sent by his school mistress, and ascertained that he was then peeling in both hands and that he had a slight discharge from both ears. He was isolated from that moment until all signs of disease were gone. The school-room in which he had been sitting with other children was washed down with a solution of chlorinated lime, including walls, floors, desks, benches, etc. Although the boy had been attending at the school for nearly a month, presumably for a good part of the time in an infectious condition, no other case of the disease was reported.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Twenty-seven cases of diphtheria and one of membranous croup were reported during the year. Twenty-one out of the twenty-eight cases occurred in children under the age of fifteen.

The distribution of the cases of diphtheria as regards place and month, including the case of membranous croup, are given in the following table :—

Cases of diphtheria in 1904.

	Withington.	Didsbury.	Chorlton-cum-Hardy.	Burnage.	Totals.	Number removed to Hospital.
January .....	..	2	4	..	6	..
February .....	..	1	1	..	2	1
March .....	..	1	1	..	2	1
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	..	..	2	..	2	1
June .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
July	1	1	1	..	3	1*
August .....	..	..	4	..	4	..
September ...	1	1	..	..	2	..
October .....	..	1	..	..	1	1
November....	..	1	3	..	4	1
December .....	..	1	..	..	1	1
	2	9	17	..	28	7

* Removed to the Chorlton Union Hospital.

The disease has been more prevalent in Chorlton-cum-Hardy than in any other part of the district. The attack-rate in that township has been 1·6 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·7 in 1903. In Withington the attack-rate has been 0·1, in Didsbury 0·9 and in Burnage nil.

The case-mortality of the past year for the whole district is at the rate of 10·7 per cent., compared with 9·6 per cent. in 1903 and 23·0 per cent. in 1902.

The number of cases and of deaths in the past twelve years are here given, each year separately :—

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cases	31	22	22	13	16	22	16	14	31	26	31	28
Deaths	6	2	0	4	2	5	2	4	6	6	3	3

The average number of cases of diphtheria and diphtheritic croup reported in each of the previous ten years is 21. The number of cases in the past four years, inclusive of 1904, shows that there exists a tendency for the disease to increase in the district. This tendency has been noted as regards other localities.

Of the twenty-eight cases of diphtheria during the year, twenty were not subjected to the bacteriological test, eight had swabs taken from the throat, with the result that in six instances diphtheria bacilli were found, and in two no diphtheria bacilli were present. Including the above eight cases thirty-nine tests were made for diphtheria, with the result that in six the diagnosis was confirmed, while in the rest no diphtheria bacilli were found. It is remarkable that so few of the cases notified during the past year as being diphtheria had the test applied to them. In 1903, of the thirty-one cases reported, no less than twenty-three were subjected to the test, that is, in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the cases, compared with 28 per cent. in 1904.

In 1903 the total number of tests made was forty-six, of which twenty-two were successful, in 1902 the number of tests was thirty-eight, and in 1901 it was thirty-two.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin and a special form of syringe sterilized ready for the administration of the serum, can always be obtained when required by medical men, on sending to the Town Hall, West Didsbury.

Twenty phials of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied during the year to the medical profession for use in the district.

Whooping cough.—Whooping cough prevailed considerably in March and April in the Ladybarn district, and caused no less than seven deaths in that locality. Printed precautions were distributed throughout the neighbourhood, the school authorities concerned were warned, and all the children of any family in which a case of the disease existed were excluded from attendance.

Enteric fever.—The district has been remarkably free from this disease during the year, but of the five cases which occurred two proved fatal.

The distribution of the cases as to month and township is shown in the following table :—

Cases of enteric fever in 1903.

	Withington.	Didsbury.	Chorlton-cum-Hardy.	Burnage.	Totals.	Number removed to Hospital.
January .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
February .....	..	1	..	..	1	1*
March .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1	1	..	..	2	1
July	1	..	..	..	1	..
August	1	..	..	..	1	..
September ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
October .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
November....	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	2	..	..	5	2

* Removed to the Chorlton Union Hospital.

The attack-rates of the different townships per thousand of their respective populations are as follows :—Withington 0·2, compared with 0·3 in 1903 ; Didsbury 0·2, compared with 0·5 in 1903 ; Chorlton-cum-Hardy nil, compared with 0·3 in 1903 ; and Burnage nil, compared with 0·5 in 1903.

The number of cases and the deaths of the past twelve years are here given :—

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cases	16	13	20	10	10	25	16	8	11	6	14	5
Deaths	4	1	2	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	2

The average number of cases occurring per annum during the previous ten years is 13·3, and the average number of deaths is 1·3. It is thus seen that although the number of cases during the past year has been less than the average of the previous ten years, the mortality has been slightly greater.

Of the five cases reported two had the serum test applied, with the result of the typhoid reaction being obtained in both instances. The remaining cases were not tested. Besides the above, the test was applied in eleven other cases of suspicious illness with a negative result.

The usual precautions were taken on the notification of a case of enteric fever, as described in previous reports.

Erysipelas.—Fourteen cases of erysipelas were reported during the year, one of which proved fatal. Three cases occurred in Withington, seven in Didsbury, two in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and two in Burnage.

Enquiry was made in each case as to whether any monthly nurse or midwife was attending, and in one instance it was found that a monthly nurse was in attendance. She was accordingly warned of the danger which was incurred, and when her attendance was over her clothes were properly disinfected before she went again to her duties as monthly nurse.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified during the year, one occurring in Didsbury and one in Burnage. The latter patient was removed to the Workhouse Hospital. In both instances the nurses in attendance were duly warned, and their clothes and instruments were disinfected.

Phthisis.—Twenty-nine deaths from phthisis were reported during the year, compared with thirty-eight in 1903. Nine of these fatal cases occurred in persons belonging to Withington, five to Didsbury, twelve to Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and three to Burnage.

Whenever it has been permitted, thorough disinfection of the bedding and room or rooms which have been occupied has been carried out on the death or removal of a patient suffering from phthisis.

The following table shows the number of cases in which rooms and bedding have been disinfected after phthisis for each year since the practice was commenced (March 8th, 1900):—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Fatal cases of phthisis	38	26	27	38	29
Room of patient disinfected, paper stripped, and walls washed down with one per cent. chloride of lime solution, and bedding stoved ..	11	20	20	30	24
Partial disinfection	3	1	4	1	2
Disinfection refused	24	5	3	7	7

The above figures relate to all the patients suffering from phthisis who have been reported to the Council either as having died or as having removed to other premises.

Thirty-nine tests were made during the year for the tubercle bacillus, compared with thirty-four in 1903. Of the thirty-nine tests, in twelve instances tubercle bacilli were found, and in twenty-seven no bacilli were found.

The death-rate from phthisis for 1904 has been 0·78 per thousand of the population, which compares favourably with the rate in 1903, when it was 1·05. The death-rates in the census years 1891 and 1881, when the population was accurately known, were 1·14 and 1·05 respectively.

Removal to Hospital.—The number of patients removed to hospital during the year was 48, compared with 72 in 1903, 77 in 1902, 163 in 1901, and 121 in 1900:—

Patients removed to hospital —

Baguley Sanatorium.	Clayton Small-pox Hospital.
Scarlet fever	Small-pox
Diphtheria and membranous croup	
Enteric fever	
41	3
Newall Green Small-pox Hospital.	Chorlton Union Workhouse Hospital.
Small-pox	Diphtheria
1	Enteric fever
1	Puerperal fever
	3

The number of patients who have suffered from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever in the district in each of the years from 1895 to 1904, together with the annual number of removals to hospital, is shown in the following table :—

<i>Per-centage of patients removed to hospital suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, from 1895 to 1904.</i>						
Year.	Number of cases of fever in the district.				Removed to Hospital.	Per-centage.
1895	S. F. 102.	D. 22.	E. 20..	Total 144	49	34
1896	S. F. 120.	D. 13.	E. 10..	„ 143	63	44
1897	S. F. 177.	D. 16.	E. 10..	„ 203	121	59
1898	S. F. 70.	D. 22.	E. 25..	„ 117	54	46
1899	S. F. 68.	D. 16.	E. 16..	„ 100	28	28
1900	S. F. 204.	D. 14.	E. 8..	„ 226	120	53
1901	S. F. 245.	D. 31.	E. 11..	„ 287	162	56
1902	S. F. 109.	D. 26.	E. 6..	„ 141	73	51
1903	S. F. 85.	D. 31.	E. 14..	„ 130	58	44
1904	S. F. 80.	D. 28.	E. 5..	„ 113	43	38

Disinfection.—The total number of articles stoved in 1904 was 4,332, and consisted of the following :—Beds, 233 ; mattresses, 150 ; pillows, 604 ; blankets, 448 ; counterpanes, 179 ; carpets, 315 ; various articles of clothing, 1,755 ; and sundries, 5648.

III.

An account of the sanitary state of the district generally at the end of the year.

Zymotic Disease.—There was no epidemic in existence at the end of the year, and but few cases of fever have occurred in January. Scarlet fever and diphtheria cases have been reported, but not to any great extent. Small-pox has been absent from the district since July 1904.

At the time of writing there are seven patients in the Baguley Sanatorium from the Withington district, all cases of scarlet fever.

Water Supply.—The greater part of the district is supplied with Manchester water, but there are still various outlying farms and other premises dependent upon shallow wells for their supply. All the milk farms, however, with one exception, have a supply of Manchester water. The water from the pump of the farm which is the exception was analysed in 1899, and was then passed by the County Analyst as being sufficiently pure.

Building in the district during 1904.—There still continues to be a great deal of building in the district. The total number of houses certified as fit for habitation during the year ending December 31st, 1904, was 422, compared with 326 in 1903, and 327 in 1902.

In Withington the number of houses was 139, compared with 35 in 1903; in Didsbury it was 68, compared with 43; in Chorlton-cum-Hardy it was 215, compared with 247 in 1903; and in Burnage it was nil, compared with 1 in 1903.

It should be noted that all new houses in the district in the course of erection have had their drains water-tested by an Inspector since June 1897.

Hospital for Infectious Fevers.—The Baguley Sanatorium received 254* patients during the year from the contributory districts, compared with 298 in 1903.

There was only one patient admitted into the small-pox hospital at Newall Green, as an arrangement was made subsequently with the Manchester authorities to receive any cases of small-pox which might arise in the Withington district into the Clayton Small-pox Hospital.

*Withington 41, Moss Side 59, Levenshulme 28, Bucklow Joint Hospital district 114, other districts 10 and private patients 2.

IV.

An account of the enquiries made by the Medical Officer of Health as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings relating to such conditions, in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875.

The sanitary work of the Health Department has been actively carried on during the year. As may be gathered from the subjoined summary, a considerable number of insanitary properties have been inspected and dealt with :—

Summary of action of the Health Committee during the year.

Notices served for the alteration of insanitary properties, having reference to 238 houses	116
Insanitary properties altered without notice (houses)	82
“ “ “ “ “ (stables)	2
“ “ “ “ “ (cowsheds)	3
Notices, etc., on account of filthy premises	9
Notices under Dairies and Cowsheds Orders	0
Notices to enter premises under section 41 of the Public Health Act ..	35
Notices, etc., on account of injurious and foul accumulations :	
Manure heap	3
Other injurious accumulations	1
Notices, etc., on account of animals kept so as to be a nuisance ..	2
Notices, etc., in connection with stables	10
Notices, etc., on account of filthy streams	2
Premises inspected as to their sanitary condition after cases of infectious fever (including phthisis)	
Premises disinfected after fevers (including phthisis) (301 rooms)	168
Premises smoke-tested	6
Premises inspected, but no action required	16
Back passages reported and referred to the Highways Committee ..	2
Inspection of grave at Chorlton-cum-Hardy Parish Church	1
Legal proceedings on account of insanitary properties	1
Notices on account of black smoke	3

The number of premises smoke-tested is not so large as in previous years, which is a matter for regret.

On the other hand, the number of houses of which the drains have been examined under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is larger than previously.

The substitution of water-closets and galvanized-iron receptacles for refuse in lieu of privies and ashpits has been steadily going on during the past year. 111 privies and ashpits have been thus replaced, compared with 41 in 1903 and 59 in 1902.

Ninety-three premises were re-drained throughout, eighty-eight under notice and five without notice.

In the following list certain details are given of work done either under notice or without notice :—

	Under notice.	Without notice.	Total.
Defective water-closets replaced by new ones.. .. .	38	13	51
New soil pipes of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch metal	31	4	35
Ventilating shafts provided to soil pipes and at head of drains	39	5	44
Manholes with intercepting traps	15	2	17
Intercepting traps without manholes	4	2	6
Cellar floors flagged or concreted	18	2	20
Privies replaced by water-closets	105	6	111
Privies repaired	31	0	31
Privies removed	13	0	13
Yards flagged or concreted	19	0	19

The Inspector of sanitary alterations made 326 tests of drains with the water test during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—The cowsheds have been inspected, and found to be satisfactorily maintained. No notices have been served under the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders.

The dairies throughout the district have also been under supervision, and have been found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

*Particulars as regards milk sellers, bakehouses,
slaughter-houses, etc.*

Registered milk sellers in the district	130
Registered cowkeepers	39
Cowsheds	78
Number of bakehouses (W 11, D 10, C 13, B 1)	35
Number of slaughter-houses (W 2, D 2, C 1)	5

(The slaughter-house in Chorlton-cum-Hardy is not used at present).

Slaughter-houses.—The four slaughter-houses in use are regularly inspected, and have been found to be conducted satisfactorily.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

Bakehouses.—There are no underground bakehouses now in the district. The other bakehouses are reported upon in the following section.

Ashpits, etc.—The number of ashpits, etc., emptied is as follows :—Ashpits with privies, 5,726 ; ashpits without privies, 12,426 ; movable receptacles, 126,756 ; cesspools, 120. Number of loads of refuse collected, 16,894.

V.

Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in so far as this administration is in the hands of the District Council and is concerned with matters in the department of the Medical Officer of Health.

An Inspector of workshops was appointed by the Urban District Council of Withington on July 29th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

During the remainder of that year he inspected and registered 300 workshops.

At the end of 1903 he had registered in all 402 workshops and 56 workplaces.

During the past year he has further added to the register, and has now a total of 466 workshops and 57 workplaces.

1. *Workshops*.—The cubic capacity of every workshop has been measured, and cards have been placed in each room showing the maximum number of workpeople allowed.

Attention has been given to the cleanliness and ventilation of the workshops. In the case of 45 workshops, the walls and ceilings were noted as being in a dirty condition, and verbal instructions were given by the Inspector to cleanse the premises. This request has, in all cases, been sufficient to cause the occupiers to carry out the required work without delay, and it has not been necessary to serve legal notices to cleanse.

Three workshops of which the sanitary accommodation was not found to be satisfactory have been reported by the Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health. In the first instance, there was no accommodation for the workmen at all, and no land available for constructing any, but an agreement was effected with a neighbour by the occupier of the workshop, whereby a W.C. in the immediate vicinity was rendered available for the workmen. In the second instance, it was found that the workmen had too far to go to reach the closet, but this defective arrangement was remedied by the men being allowed to pass through the house to reach the back premises instead of going round the block of buildings. In the third case, the privy and ashpit were in a very dilapidated condition, and a notice under Section 91.P.H.A. has accordingly been served upon the owner of the property to put them in proper repair.

Overcrowded workshops were found in two instances, but the nuisance was abated forthwith upon verbal instructions from the Inspector.

The Inspector of workshops keeps a series of books in which is recorded a detailed account of his work.

In addition to his journal, there is a register kept of the workshops which contains particulars as to the source of information and date of occupation, the date of entry in the register, the name and situation of the workshop, the name and postal addresses of the occupier and owner of the premises, and the nature of the employment.

In the "workshop record book," the following information is collected:—The dates of visits to the premises, the address, the number of persons employed (male and female), details as to general cleanliness, sanitary condition, whether any necessity exists for ordering cleansing or white-washing, the number of rooms occupied by workers, their cubic space, and the permissible and actual number of persons employed, also the mode and efficiency of ventilating and whether any wet floors exist and are properly drained. As the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted in 1891 by the Withington Urban District Council, the proper provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences has also been noted in the column arranged for that purpose.

2. *Bakehouses*.—Owing to the decided action of the Withington Urban District Council there are now no cellar bakehouses in the district.

The thirty-five bakehouses on the register are, on the whole, kept in a fairly cleanly and satisfactory condition. During the year it has been found necessary to call the attention of certain occupiers to the state of the walls of their bakehouses, and to request them to cleanse. A verbal intimation on the part of the Inspector has had the desired effect, and has obviated the necessity for any legal notice.

One bakehouse was insufficiently ventilated, and the attention of the Medical Officer of Health was called to it. Upon his representation the occupier made the necessary addition to the means for ventilation, and it is now satisfactory. The bakehouses of the district are provided with cards specifying the number of persons allowed to work in them.

There are no bakehouses employing mechanical power in the Withington district. All the bakehouses comply with the Act in not having any sanitary convenience or ashpit communicating directly with them, in not having any cistern for supplying water to them connected in any way with a water-closet, in having no drain openings inside, and in having no sleeping place connected with them.

3. *Homework*.—Information with regard to persons in the district taking in homework from places of business outside has been received in sixteen instances during the year. The premises have been inspected and registered as in the case of other workshops. The number of visits paid during the year to premises in which homework has been carried on is 81.

No infectious fevers have been notified during the year as occurring in connection with the premises occupied by homeworkers.

In three instances employers living in the district have been reported as giving out work to homeworkers who live in other districts. The names and addresses of these homeworkers have been sent to the sanitary authorities of the district in which they live.

4. *Workplaces*.—Under this heading are classified :—New buildings in course of erection 33, fish and game shops 11, cabyards and stables 11, and slaughter houses 2. Total 57. In the case of new buildings it was found that in eight instances no provision for the workmen had been made. A verbal instruction, however, was sufficient in seven, and in the eighth a legal notice was served and was immediately complied with. In six other instances the sanitary accommodation for the men was present, but not satisfactory. A verbal request on the part of the Inspector was followed by an alteration in each case.

Total number of visits to workplaces during the year, 253.

5. *Factories*.—There are fifteen places in the Withington district in which mechanical power is used. These are as follows :—Laundries 5, printers 3, bootmakers 2, cycle makers 2, sawmill 1, blacksmith 1, and joiner 1. Total number of visits to factories during the year, 87.

Tables showing the work done by the Inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act, from January 1st to December 31st, 1904 :—

WORKSHOPS.

Number of Visits.	Number in which sanitary defects were found and reported to Medical Officer of Health.	Number of reports referred to Factory Inspector (unregistered Workshops).	Number of cases in which Magisterial proceedings have been taken.	Number registered during the year.	Total number on register.	Number of visits to houses where outworkers are employed.	Factories and Workshops not provided with proper means of escape in case of fire.
2431	3	13	0	64	466	81	0

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Visits.	Number in which sanitary defects were found	Number of reports referred to Factory Inspector.	Number of cases in which Magisterial proceedings have been taken.	Number registered during the year.	Total number on register.
289	1	3	0	3	35

I.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	87	0	0
Workshops	2,431	1	0
Workplaces	253	1	0
Homeworkers' premises ..	87	0	0
	2,852	2	0

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	45	45	0	0
Want of ventilation	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding	2	2	0	0
Sanitary accommodation :— [Sect. 22 adopted.]				
Insufficient	14	14	0	0
Defective	3	2	0	0
Not separate for sexes ..	0	0	0	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ..	0	0	0	0
	65	64	0	0

III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES:—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	13
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports(of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	0
Other	0
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101):—	
In use during 1903	8
Certificates granted { in 1903	0
{ in 1904	0
In use at the end of 1904	0
HOMEWORK :—	
Lists of outworkers (S. 107):—	
Lists received	2
Addresses of outworkers :—	
Forwarded to other Authorities	2
Received from other Authorities	2
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	0
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	0
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	0
WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF 1904 :—	
Dressmaking	114
Bootmakers	51
Joiners	28
Plumbers	23
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	16
Decorators	17
Millinery	30
Ironmongers	15
Cabinet Makers	14
Tailors	12
Bakers	35
Laundries	10
Hairdressers	13
Monumental Masons	5
Saddlers	7
Printers	3
Watchmakers	7
Picture Framing	1
Knitting	1
Golf Balls	1
Cycles	5
Bottling Stores	1
Workplaces	57
Total number of workshops on Register	466

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District
Chorlton Union Workhouse and Workhouse Hospital.	Baguley Sanatorium.	Baguley Sanatorium.
	Manchester Royal Infirmary.	Manchester Infirmary.
	Newall Green Smallpox Hospital.	Northern Hospital, Manchester.
	Clayton Smallpox Hospital.	Mauldeth Hospital for Incurables.
		Bury Home for Incurables.
		Cancer Hospital, Manchester.
The Union Workhouse is within the District.		

TABLE II.—URBAN DISTRICT OF WITHINGTON.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	1.—THE WHOLE DISTRICT, EXCLUSIVE OF WORKHOUSES				2.—WITHINGTON				3.—DIDSURY				4.—CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY				5.—BURNAGE			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year
1894	27,065	542	284	49	11,390	193	89	16	7,845	160	90	15	6,132	138	65	10	1,694	51	15	4
1895	28,058	577	329	69	11,720	199	120	28	8,051	176	86	19	6,560	152	71	14	1,722	50	27	7
1896	29,051	602	315	67	12,450	238	137	28	8,260	155	88	15	6,991	142	62	13	1,750	67	28	10
1897	30,044	658	335	63	12,380	236	156	22	8,466	171	86	14	7,420	190	67	16	1,778	61	26	10
1898	31,037	593	387	82	12,712	225	169	32	8,672	143	96	17	7,817	157	88	24	1,806	68	28	9
1899	32,030	626	363	66	13,043	229	164	36	8,878	160	75	8	8,275	188	104	17	1,834	49	20	5
1900	33,023	671	408	75	13,372	264	178	25	9,085	156	103	20	8,704	181	95	22	1,862	70	32	8
1901	34,016	642	413	82	13,702	238	190	40	9,291	168	84	15	9,133	203	107	16	1,890	43	32	11
1902	35,000	734	412	72	14,030	260	176	27	9,493	174	95	14	9,559	237	105	25	1,918	63	36	6
1903	36,000	728	410	77	14,362	272	172	38	9,701	152	105	14	9,989	243	105	20	1,948	56	28	5
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903	31,532	637	365	70	12,876	234	155	29	8,774	161	90	15	8,061	183	87	17	1,820	57	27	7
1904	37,000	755	439	71	14,694	272	170	24	9,909	161	104	15	10,419	255	134	25	1,978	67	31	7

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of table I.; the gross total of the sub-column *c* should agree with the totals of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-column *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.
URBAN DISTRICT OF WITHINGTON.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality				
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Withington	Bidsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Withington	Bidsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage		
		Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards										
Smallpox	5	...	..	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	27	...	5	15	3	4	...	2	...	17	...	...	5	2	...
Membranous croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	14	...	...	1	3	10	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	80	...	17	53	9	1	...	20	...	21	3	11	14	8	1		
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	134	...	23	69	17	25	...	32	55	41	6	14	21	11	2		

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
Isolation Hospitals—Baguley Sanatorium; Newall Green Hospital and Clayton Hospital for Smallpox.

TABLE IV.—URBAN DISTRICT OF WITHINGTON.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1904.

See Notes at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT				TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON- "RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	With- ing- ton	Didsbury	Chorlton- cum- Hardy	Burnage	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Scarlet fever	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	5
Whooping cough	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	7
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	10
	Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza ..	7	1	1	..	..	3	2	3	3	1	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.)	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	10
Puerperal fever. (See notes at back.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Other septic diseases ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	4
Phthisis. (Pulmonary tuberculosis.) ..	29	1	..	..	2	25	1	9	5	12	3	177
Other tubercular di- seases. ..	11	2	6	1	..	2	..	3	4	4	..	15
Cancer, malignant di- sease. (See notes at back.) ..	31	..	..	1	..	20	10	10	9	10	2	57
Bronchitis	50	8	3	1	..	16	22	18	7	21	4	101
Pneumonia	33	4	5	1	1	15	7	15	12	6	..	88
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	11	..	..	..	..	10	1	5	2	3	1	9
Venereal diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	1	14
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	2
Heart diseases	45	1	..	..	2	22	20	12	13	20	..	32
Accidents	7	1	2	..	1	3	..	3	2	2	..	8
Suicides	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	2	1	..
Injuries	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
All other cause	157	31	2	4	5	49	66	73	34	36	14	333
All causes	439	79	28	11	12	178	131	170	104	134	31	883

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

T. C. RAILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

1905.

